

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1836.

NATIONAL TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS GRANGER,

OF NEW YORK.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
SILAS H. JENNISON.

For Lt. Governor,

DAVID M. CAMP.

For Treasurer,

AUGUSTINE CLARK.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM SLADE.

SENATORS FOR RUTLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

WILLIAM C. KITTRIDGE.

THOMAS D. HAMMOND.

From Washington—Highly Important.

PASSAGE OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE BILL.—REGULATION OF THE PUBLIC DEPOSITS—"THE PARTY" SCATTERED AND BLOWN TO THE FOUR WINDS, AND COMPLETELY PROSTRATED.—AND BENTON, WRIGHT, AND THE HEIR APPARENT DIVESTED OF ALL THEIR ANTICIPATED "GLORY"!!!!

The news from Washington by the last mails is cheering. The Surplus Revenue or Deposit Bill, introduced by Mr. Webster, and which our readers will recollect, passed the Senate a week or two since by an overwhelming majority, (40 to 6,) passed the House of Representatives, after a hard fought battle, on Tuesday last by an equal decisive majority, (155 to 38.)

It appears that all the blustering of "Old Hickory," the magic of the New York Conjuror, and all his wire-workers, (Wright, Benton, Calbreath and others) did not defeat the bill. The passage of which, says a Washington correspondent, was "glory enough for one day" for the Whigs.

This "Waterloo defeat" of the Expansionists is one of the greatest allow ups that the Administration have met with. It will doubtless mainly frustrate all the fine schemes of speculation and visionary projects in contemplation. The golden humbugs and the "expanding" schemes will all evaporate—and it would not be surprising if "the party" should halt down the Dutch flag and surrender altogether.

The New York American of Thursday, thus alludes to the Administration, and to this subject. The remarks however were made prior to and in anticipation of the passage of the Deposit and Revenue bill.

ECONOMY AND REFORM. It is certainly fitted to excite special wonder, that an administration which succeeded in overturning that which went before it, and in establishing itself in the vacant places, under the plea, every where put forth, and ostentatiously proclaimed, of Economy and Reform, should now stake its existence as it were, and bend all its force, on the issue of spending the largest possible amount of public money, rather than permit any surplus to inure to the benefit of the people, from whose pocket it is taken.

Such nevertheless is the fact—and yet it does not seem to excite surprise, or, hereabouts, at least, to qualify the unquestioning obedience of partisanship.

Owing to causes, some of a general and some of a peculiar and arbitrary nature, the revenue of the government is swelled to an amount dangerously exceeding the legitimate and ordinary wants of the government. What, under such circumstances, should be the course of economists and reformers, supposing them to be sincere? Not, certainly, because the money is in hand, to spend it; but rather—namely as, owing to causes over which we have little control, the revenue does, and must continue to, accumulate—to give back to the people, in some such way as to infringe no Constitutional provision, and to alarm no scrupulous, however ready, the excess beyond the reasonable and proper wants of the Government. Such is, in fact, the proposition suggested by Mr. Webster, which Mr. Rives and Mr. Tallmadge sustained—and which the Senate with extraordinary unanimity, adopted.

But what is the proposition of Mr. Wright and Mr. Benton, speaking the wishes of Mr. Van Buren? To spend fifty millions of dollars!—more than four times the whole ordinary expenditures of the government—in fortifications, and naval and military equipments; and to that end, calls are made on the Departments to ascertain the largest sums they can absorb in this way? But even this is not enough. Mr. Wright, fearing that there may still be some excess which the people might desire for their own use, proposes to convert the Treasury into a great stock-jobbing concern, and that all monies, not otherwise appropriated, should be invested upon interest in stocks created by the States! Jobs, favoritism, gambling speculations, inordinate and wasteful expenditures, impossible works, and works, where possible, useless, if not mischievous—all, any thing is to be preferred, to letting the people have back their own, and using it in their own way.

This is no exaggerated statement. The whole opposition now to the deposit bill before the House turns upon the point, whether the enormous appropriations for fortifications, &c., which Mr. Benton and his clan call for, shall be made; or whether—observing the judicious process heretofore adopted, of annual gradual appropriations of such sums only as can be advantageously employed—the surplus of between 20 and 30 millions, which will then remain in the Treasury, shall be, until wanted, deposited without interest with the States.

Could any man, not bound and blinded by party ties, hesitate as to the proper decision of this question? Yet we shall see the unscrupulous New York band in the House of Representatives, resorting to every expedient, and acting always in a compact body, supporting every maneuver to defeat the Senate's bill, and thus leave these millions upon millions to be managed by the partisans of the Cesar, and in the promotion of his ambitious views. They will be defeated—we believe and hope—in that House; and they and their leader should be shamed and disgraced before the nation.

THE DEPOSIT BILL.

This important Bill which is now before us in the shape in which it probably passed, contains 15 sections. The first twelve go to provide for the more safe keeping of the public funds now in Gen. Jackson's pet Banks. (We have not time nor room to give even the outlines of these sections.) The 13th, 14th and 15th sections of the bill, which perhaps more immediately interest our readers and which relate to the distribution of the surplus revenue among the several States, we here give entire:

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, retaining the sum of 5 millions of dollars shall be

deposited with the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the U. S.; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such persons as the several States may authorize to receive it, on receiving certificates of deposits, signed by the competent authorities of such States, each for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, which shall set forth and express the obligation of the State to pay the amount thereof to the U. S., or their assigns; and which said certificates it shall be competent for the Secretary of the Treasury in the name and behalf of the U. S.; to sell and assign whenever it shall be necessary, for want of other money, in the Treasury to meet appropriations made by Congress, all sales and assignments, however, to be retailable and in just and equal proportions among all the States, according to the amounts received by them respectively, and all such certificates and deposits shall be subject to, and shall bear an interest of five per centum per annum payable half yearly, from the time of such sale and assignment and shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the States issuing the same.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said deposits shall be made with the States in the following times viz. One quarter part on the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty seven, or as soon thereafter as may be; one quarter part on the first day of April; one quarter part on the first of July; and one quarter part on the first of October, in the same year.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the provisions of this act, he be authorized to appoint three additional clerks for his department; the one at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; and the remaining two at a salary one thousand dollars each; and to pay the said clerks quarterly yearly, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, Thursday, June 23.

A great day's work was done in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. The Senate's bill for regulating the deposits of the public money was debated from 12 o'clock (excepting during the daily recess) to eight or nine; and after being amended as proposed by Mr. Anthony, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 163 to 42, and was then read a third time, and passed by a vote of 155 to 38.

In the Senate, yesterday, the amendment made by the House to the Bill was taken up, and agreed to, with one or two dissenting voices. So that the bill is now ready to be laid before the President for his approbation or disapprobation; and it depends upon him whether it shall become a law.—*Nationalist*

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

I have just left the house. It adjourned at a few minutes past 9 o'clock, having amended, and finally passed, by an overwhelming vote, the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money.

It is now too late, and I am too much agitated with pleasing emotions, to attempt giving a view of the party, as it exhibited itself during this day and evening, in the house. One remark, however cannot be too often repeated,—all the power and influence that Mr. Van Buren possessed has been exerted in both branches of Congress to defeat this bill and what is the result? On its final passage in the Senate there were six negatives. On its final passage in the House to-night, there were thirty eight negatives. Thus, out of two hundred and eighty members in the House of Congress forty four have voted against permitting the people to have the use of their own money, and for retaining it in the pet banks. This is what may be called a political regiment of officers, without rank and file.

But there is another remark I cannot omit making. Of the thirty-eight negatives in the House eighteen, according to the best of my recollection, are from the State of New York; and known to the most kind, affectionate, and dutiful devotees of the Vice President. Thus, about one half of the party, as it is now organized, are from the Empire State. I feel a great inclination to tell you how wo-begone Mann, Ward, Vanderpool, Calbreath and certain others appeared when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a majority of about one hundred.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1836.

This has been one of the most important days for this country since the adoption of the Constitution. The Revenue question, with all amendments is settled. The Senate Deposit and Distribution Bill passed the House, at nine o'clock, to-night, by an overwhelming majority,—yeas 155, nays 38.

The only amendment to the bill, adopted on motion of Mr. Anthony, of Pennsylvania, will not prejudice it with the Senate. He withdrew himself the objectionable feature of the amendment, viz: the proposition to distribute the surplus, in the proportion of federal numbers, as ascertained by the last census, and every motion to engraft that principle upon the bill failed. The bill, as it stands provides for the distribution of the money among the States, proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. This gives an advantage to all those States which have less than ten representatives on the floor of the House. Rhode Island, for instance, with two representatives will receive twice as much as she would under an apportionment according to federal numbers.

The idea of the money ever being returned by the States, is scouted by every body,—for it is not believed that the Government will ever want it;—and, if they did, no administration would risk their popularity in demanding it.

It is said that Mr. Anthony's amendment has the approbation of the President, and will enable him to sign the bill. If not, a vote of two thirds will pass it. The amendment gives the money to the States as a deposit, instead of a loan. This is the whole amount of it.—Nearly all the Regency party voted against the measure.

CALBORNIA COUNTY. The Van Burenites of the County have had a convention and nominated Wm. A. PALMER and JOHN BECKWITH for State Senators.—Among the resolutions passed was one approving the measures of the present administration, and also the nomination of the Baltimore Convention of President and Vice President. We hope our Antismasonic friends will no longer insist that Governor Palmer is no Van Buren man. The Whig Antismasons have called a Convention to make a counter nomination of Senators.

The Vanites of the 5th Congressional District have had a convention and nominated Isaac Fletcher for Congress.

ADDISON COUNTY. The Whigs of this county have had a Convention and nominated for the State Senate, Geo. V. Lawrence of Vergennes, Samuel Swift of Middlebury, and E. N. Briggs of Salisbury. We like this nomination, but it was to be hoped that the nomination made by the Antismasons would have been acceptable to the Whigs, because in union there is strength.

Domestic Intelligence.

ABOLITION EXCITEMENT IN MARION COUNTY. A gentleman writes as follows from Marion city, dated 24th ult. "A report reached us, that Dr. Bosley had been murdered at church, (about 7 miles in the country,) by Wm. Muldrow: the facts are these. A young man, whom Muldrow brought out from the East with him, to officiate in the capacity of Secretary, has been expressing himself publicly in favor of Abolition, and has been actively engaged in circulating Abolition papers. The consequence was, that a mob of from 60 to 100 men took the young man, with the intention of putting a coat of tar over him; but, after consultation, let him escape. The mob then went to the College, found a box of Abolition publications, brought them to town and burned them. On Sunday, Dr. Nelson preached at a place called the Camp Ground, seven miles from Palmyra. Immediately after the close of the sermon, Muldrow rose with a paper in one hand, and a knife (open) in the other. He commenced reading the paper, (containing a request that all persons in favor of the Abolition of Slavery should subscribe such amount as they thought proper, for the accomplishment of that object, so soon as the government would take the matter in hand,) when a Dr. Bosley rose and said, that no one but a scoundrel would, at that time, act as he was doing.—Muldrow answered, that he was not to be deterred. The Doctor then struck at him with his cane—the scoundrel came off, and some one took the sword out of his hand; he then drew a pistol, and Muldrow plunged his knife into his side. Hopes are entertained that he may recover. M. mounted his horse and rode home, and for some time all was confusion at the Camp Ground—ladies fainting, children crying, &c. The Sheriff, was told by Dr. Clarke that M. should be delivered up, provided he dismissed his posse, and would guarantee his safety until they could confine him in Palmyra. He did so, and yesterday he was brought there, accompanied by Dr. Ely and a number of his friends. To-day he will have his trial. He is a very unpopulous man in this country, and I should not at all be astonished if he should have to undergo the process of Lynching. This evening I expect to know the result.

"Dr. Nelson endeavored to escape, but was taken at Quincy; and yesterday one or two of the young men at the College sent a threat to Palmyra, that they would express their views on the subject of Abolition, in defiance of them. In an instant a company of forty-two left for the College, on horseback. What the result will be I shall not know until evening."

A Singular Coincidence. During the trial of Robinson, several panes of glass in the windows of the Court room were broken by the pressure of the crowd in the room; and singular as it may appear, the outline of the break in one of the panes presents the perfect profile of a female head and neck, the features coarse, but uniform, the hair done up, and secured by a comb in the usual manner. The profile is about the size of life, and could not have been cut out with a diamond more perfectly than it appears. It is indeed a strange fact, and the coincidence is well calculated to impress the mind of the superstitious with presentiments ominous and unfathomable. The broken pane has not been removed, and the "strange woman" may be seen by any person standing in the rear of the west wing of the hall.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Smuggling Extraordinary. About noon on Tuesday last, as the American ship Splendid, with passengers for N. York, was going through the north locks of the Prince's Dock, a four barrel, supposed to contain bread, was brought alongside. Preparations were immediately made for putting on board, but by some chance or other the fastening slipped, and down it went between the vessel and the quay. Before it reached the water the head started, when, to the astonishment of the numerous by-standers, a living being, in the shape of a full grown "son of the end," dropped out. Assistance being at hand he was immediately drawn to terra firma, without further damage than a good ducking and the loss of his shoes. The poor fellow said that he had been confined in the barrel for about two hours, and had given a sovereign, all that he possessed, to some person to smuggle him on board in the above manner, and thus evade paying the regular passage money.—*N. Y. Mer.*

An action brought by the U. States against H. M. Lamb, lately a clerk in the Treasury Department, was tried in the Circuit at Washington a few days since. The suit was brought to recover the sum of \$11,550, an alleged defect in the defendant's accounts with the Government. The books had been destroyed by the burning of the Treasury Department, and, until recent disclosures implicating other persons, Mr. Lamb lay under the suspicion of having caused the fire for the purpose of destroying the evidence of his delinquencies. The trial, however, with the discoveries above alluded to, have entirely exonerated him. The Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

A melancholy event occurred in this city last Saturday, in the death of James B. McConnell, an interesting and promising lad of 11 years of age, who fell from a boat into Connecticut river and was drowned. He was the only son of the late Dr. Robert C. McConnell, of Liberty County, Georgia. His mother had taken up her residence in this city, with a view to his education, but a mysterious Providence has called her to mourn his early and sudden death. The sympathies of a numerous circle of friends in this community, have been strongly excited by this distressing occurrence.—*Hartford Courant.*

Quick Work. The Harpers, of New York, have just issued, in one volume of 278 pages "Tales of the Woods and Fields." This work was set-up, stereotyped, worked off and bound, in THIRTY SIX HOURS.—*Albany Journal.*

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone! Jonathan Brown, one of the earliest settlers of Rensselaer Co. died at his residence in Pittsford, at the age of 85, on Saturday last. He was an Ensign in Col. Van Sliwick's regiment, and was engaged under General Stark, at the battle of Bennington. He was also at the battle of Bemis Heights and the surrender of Burgoyne. Judge Brown held the office of Sheriff of Albany county, under the old organization of counties. He afterwards repeatedly represented the county of Rensselaer in our State Legislature, and was many years Judge of county courts.—*Albany Journal.*

Indian War.

From the Charleston Courier June 12.

We have nothing new from the Creek frontier. From an article below, copied from the Newnan Palladium, it will be seen that serious fears are entertained of immediate hostilities on the part of the Cherokees, who are dissatisfied with the treaty lately made with the U. S.

MORE INDIAN WAR.

"The Cherokees are up!—We have two letters before us, one from Col. Parr, commanding in Carroll, to Gen. Wood, stating that the inhabitants on the frontiers of that country are in great consternation on account of the hostile movements of the Cherokees. He has raised a volunteer mounted company to act as spies upon the Indians, and to form a cordon upon the line of Carroll and the Cherokee country. They march to their stations on the 24th, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Wagon. Another from W. G. Springer, Esq., to Gen. Wood, stating that there is a large party in and about Cedartown, the present county site of Paulding, whose movements are evidently hostile—that the white inhabitants are under great alarm—that they are without ammunition, and urges the General to furnish a supply as soon as practicable.

"Removal, states that Cedartown has been laid in ashes, and from twelve to sixteen families butchered by the Cherokees. We have also been informed that the mail carrier who rides through Cedartown refuses to return on account of the hostile appearance of the Indians when he passed through a few days ago. We have this moment been informed by Judge Springer, who has just arrived from Carroll, that a number of families have already come over into Carroll from Paulding, that the Indian force now collected is computed from 3 to 5000, that they insolently demand provisions from the whites; and are robbing then of their cattle.

One Indian has been killed in the act of driving off cattle. As blood has been shed, the inhabitants are fearful that as the troops from this section leave for the creek nation, the Cherokees will rise and commence a general massacre; therefore we anticipate that our volunteers, on their arrival at anti-quarter, will receive orders to counter-march to protect their own homes, as the present seat of the apprehended hostilities is only about a day's ride from here."

Indian Intelligence.—A letter from Quincy in Florida states that an express had arrived at Tallahassee to inform the government that our volunteers have succeeded in relieving the Block house on the Withlacoochee; and they have now gone up the Sawannee in a steamboat to relieve McCance and his little besieged company. The Saturday previous two steamboats that came down from Columbus were fiercely attacked on their passage but no damage done.

An express arrived at Columbus on the 3d inst. from fort McCary, bringing intelligence that the Crawford infantry consisting of sixty or seventy men, under Maj. Brewer, had a fight with the Indians the same morning. Being informed that the Indians had canoes, and intended crossing the river at Brooklyn's Ferry, they marched to the place, laid in ambush, when shortly about 16 Indians in four canoes, started across. The whites fired, and three Indians were seen to tumble from the canoes into the river. The Indians on the opposite bank then presented themselves, and returned the fire. The firing continued across the river until the ammunition of the whites was exhausted, when they retired. One white man was killed. The next day four companies left Columbus for the scene of action.

Gen. Scott was at Columbus, confined to his quarters by sickness. Gen. Jessup was to have left for Tuskegee the next day the 5th, escorted by three companies of mounted men. Troops were arriving daily, but few of them armed.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, June 15th.

Our Indian disturbances are far from being settled, and we fear more commanding generals than Scott will suffer in their health and reputation, before these deluded people can be subdued. The last letters received at Washington state that they are in squads all over the country, and white people can neither pass or repass unless at the most imminent hazard of their lives. Besides, these dangers are daily thickening upon us. Already has it been found indispensable to order, forthwith, 2500 men to Athens, (Tenn.) of which Gen. Wool is to take command, and leaves Washington on Monday for that purpose, on account of suspicious movements on the part of the Cherokees.

From the National Intelligencer.

A very fine company of volunteers, consisting of upwards of one hundred active young men, chiefly residents of this city, under the command of Capt. E. B. Robinson, formerly of Virginia, embarked in the steamer Columbus, on Monday last, for Norfolk, on their way to the scene of Indian hostilities in the south. These young men, of whom a considerable portion came from Virginia, for the express purpose of joining the corps, formed themselves into a military company, elected their officers, tendered their services to the President for the Indian war, were accepted, armed, mustered into service, and have promptly set out on their patriotic errand. The spirit which prompted the generous offer is a sufficient pledge that it will be gallantly sustained. May their success be as brilliant as their conduct is honorable to them.

Silver Balls. Gov. Call, of Florida, in an official despatch, states that the party in the Block House had been fired upon incessantly by the Indians—that the logs of the House were filled with balls, some of lead, some of pewter, and some of silver; he had obtained one of the latter, cut out from the logs, and cannot determine whether such a Bullet is evidence of a scanty supply of ammunition, or a superstitious belief in the efficacy of silver balls.

The packet ship Sampson arrived yesterday from London, having on board £267,000 in gold—being a part of the British loan effected by the grants of the U. S. Bank, which added to the facilities now afforded by the City Banks will doubtless tend speedily to relieve the pressure in the money market, which is already much easier.—*Sunday Morning News.*

key should be enumerated, and respect for them enjoined in the Constitution. A popular assembly, under the influence of that spirit which is always discoverable in a greater or less degree in all republics, might, and would, as it is believed, sometimes disregard them. To guard against this danger, and to secure the rights of each individual the expedient of creating a Department independent of the other, and amenable only to the laws, was adopted. Security was thus given against any palpable violation of the Constitution, to the injury of individuals, or a minority party. But it was still possible for a wifol and excited majority to enact laws of the greatest injustice and tyranny, without violating the letter of their charter.

And this I take to be the origin of the veto power, as well in the State Governments, as that of the United States. It appears to have been the intention to create an umpire between the contending factions which had existed, it was believed, and would continue to exist. If there was any propriety in adopting this principle in the Government of a State, all the reasons in favor of it existed in a tenfold degree for incorporating it, in that of the United States. The operation of the latter, extending over an immense tract of country, embracing the products of almost every climate, and that country divided too into a number of separate Governments, in many respects independent of each other and of the common federal head, left but little hope that they could always be carried on in harmony.

It could not be doubted that sectional interests would at times predominate in the bosoms of the immediate representatives of the people and the States, and combinations formed destructive of the public good, or unjust and oppressive to a minority. Where could a power to check these local feelings, and to destroy the effects of unjust combinations, be better placed than in the hands of that department whose authority, being derived from the same common sovereign, in co-ordinate with the rest, and which enjoys the great distinction of being at once the immediate representative of the whole People, as well as of each particular State?

In the former character, the interests of the whole community would be rigidly supported, and in the latter, the rights of each member steadfastly maintained. The representation from the State authorities in the Electoral College, I consider one of the most felicitous features in the Constitution. It serves as an eternal memento to the Chief Magistrate that it is his duty to guard the interests of the work against the unjust aggressions of the strong and powerful. From these premises you will conclude that I consider the qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature, conferred by the Constitution upon the President, as a conservative power, intended only to be used to secure the instrument itself from violation or, in times of high party excitement, to protect the rights of the minority, and the interests of the weaker members of the Union. Such, indeed, is my opinion, and such indeed we must believe to be the opinion of nearly all the distinguished men who have filled the Executive Chair. If I were President of the United States, an act which did not involve either of the principles above enumerated, must have been passed under very peculiar circumstances of precipitancy or opposition to the known public will, to induce me to refuse to it my sanction.

If the opinion I have given of the motives of the framers of the Constitution, in giving the veto power to the President, is correct, it follows that they never could have expected that he who was constituted the umpire between contending factions should ever identify himself with the interest of one of them, and voluntarily raze himself from the proud eminence of leader of a nation to that of chief of a party. I can easily conceive the existence of a state of things by which the Chief Magistrate of a State may be forced to act upon party principles; but such a course is entirely opposed to all the obligations which the Constitution imposes on a President of the United States. The immense influence he possesses will always give to his party the preponderance, and the very circumstance of its being an Executive party will be the cause of infusing bitterness and vindictive feeling in these domestic contests. Under these circumstances, the qualified veto given by the Constitution may, if the President should think proper to change its character, become as absolute in practice as that possessed by the Kings of England and France. From the great variety of local interests acting upon the members of the two Houses of Congress, and from the difficulty of keeping all the individuals of a large party under the control of party discipline, laws will often be passed by small majorities adverse to the interests of the dominant party; but if the President should think proper to use the veto power for the purpose of promoting the interests of his party, it will be in vain to expect that a majority so large as two-thirds in both Houses would be found in opposition to his wishes. In the hands of such a President, the qualified veto of the Constitution would in practice become absolute.

I have, upon another occasion, expressed my views upon the danger of a dominant Executive party. It may, perhaps, be said that the Chief Magistrate will find it impossible to avoid the influence of party spirit. Several of our Chief Magistrates, however, have been able to escape its influence, or, what is the same thing, to act as if they did not feel it. As one mode of avoiding it, it would be my aim to interfere with the legislation of Congress as little as possible. The clause in the Constitution which makes it the duty of the President to give Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, could never be intended to make him the source of legislation. Information should always be frankly given, and recommendations upon such matters as come more immediately under his cognizance than these. But there it should end. If he should undertake to prepare the business of legislation for the action of Congress, or to assume the character of a code maker for the nation, the personal interest which he will take in the success of his measures will necessarily convert him into a partisan, and will totally incapacitate him from performing the part of that impartial umpire, which is the character that I have supposed the Constitution intends him to assume, when the acts passed by the Legislature are submitted to his decision. I do not think it by any means necessary that he should take the lead as a reformer, even when reformation is, in his opinion, necessary. Reformers will be never wanting when it is well understood that the power which wields the whole patronage of the nation will not oppose the reformation.

W. H. HARRISON.

To the Hon. GERRARD WILLIAMS.